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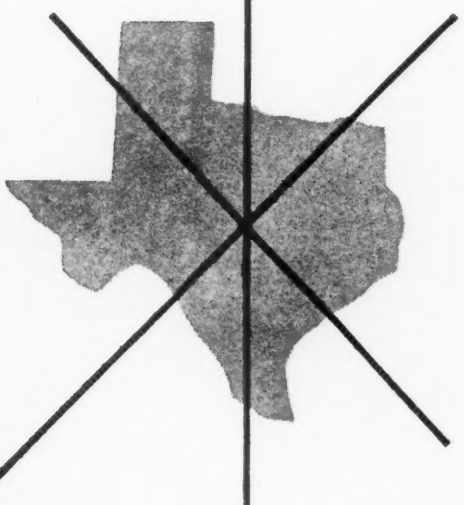

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The Business Situation in Texas

By FRANCIS B. MAY

After giving up some ground in September the seasonally adjusted Index of Texas Business Activity rose 4% in October. At 243% of the 1947–49 average the index was 14% above October 1960. The increase in overall activity was the result of increases in most of the barometers of Texas business.

Among the barometers showing a strong rise was crude oil runs to stills. This index was up 18% over September and 3% over October 1960. This was due partly to a desire to make up production lost in September as a result of Hurricane Carla. Continued weakness in the prices of refined products will cause a curtailment in runs unless the weather turns colder, stimulating demand for fuel oil. Fuel oil prices have shown some strength recently, but gasoline prices continued weak. October weather was mild in oil-heating areas.

Total electric power consumption declined due to a drop in commercial and residential consumption. At 435% of 1947–49 the seasonally adjusted index was 4% above October 1960. Industrial power consumption was up 3% to a level of 406% of 1947–49. This was 6% above October 1960.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings rose 12.9% in October after seasonal adjustment. At 79% of the 1947–49 average the index was 5% above October 1960. The October value of the index was its highest since April of this year when it registered 81. This rise reverses a decline in the index which began after the April high.

Insured unemployment in Texas was 2.4% of average covered employment. The national rate was 3.8%. A comparison of the rates for Texas and surrounding states follows.

State	*Percentage of insured unemployment*
Louisiana	4.7
New Mexico	3.8
Oklahoma	4.1
Texas	2.4
United States	3.8

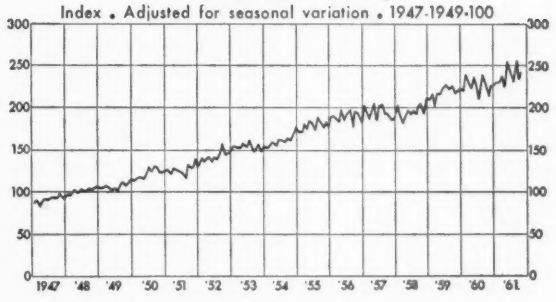
Unemployment is heavily concentrated among the poorly educated and unskilled workers. White collar jobs go to the better educated. The number of unskilled workers required to produce the nation's goods is declining. The states are going to have to find better ways of preventing young people from dropping out of school. They will be an economic problem for welfare agencies for the rest of their ever-lengthening lives.

Seasonally adjusted crude petroleum production dropped 2% in October. At 106.5% of the 1947–49 average the index was 1% above October 1960. The number of producing days for prorated wells in October was 8. This was the same number as in both September of this year and in October 1960. A one- or two-percentage-point variation between months with the same number of days' allowable is possible because of changes in the number of prorated wells, changes in the number of producing wells, and changes in the rate of production of individual wells.

According to the Texas Railroad Commission, Texas had 201,220 oil wells in ten districts on November 18. This was

Texas Business Activity

Index • Adjusted for seasonal variation • 1947-1949-100



an increase of 128 wells over the preceding week. There were 7,267 oil fields. A total of 1,233,419 barrels of production a day was exempt from proration. This is production from stripper wells or from wells whose proration is considered not practicable. There were 6,916,593 barrels a day of production subject to allowable. Allowed production was 2,748,670 barrels a day. This comes to an average daily production of 13.66 barrels per well on November 18. At an average price of $3 a barrel this represents an average revenue of $41 per well per day. After operating expenses are deducted, the net income is something less than princely. Costs of maintaining shut-in production must be borne by allowed production. This further reduces the net return.

Seasonally adjusted sales of ordinary life insurance rose 15% in October. At 463% of 1947–49 average monthly

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS
(1947–49 = 100)

Index	Oct 1961	Sept 1961	Oct 1960	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
Texas business activity	243	234	213	+ 4	+ 14
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	79	70	75	+ 13	+ 5
Crude petroleum production	106.5*	109.2*	105.7	— 2	+ 1
Crude oil runs to stills	151	128	146	+ 18	+ 3
Total electric power consumption	435*	452*	417r	— 4	+ 4
Industrial power consumption	406*	394*	383r	+ 3	+ 6
Bank debits	289	278	255	+ 4	+ 13
Ordinary life insurance sales	463	402	411	+ 15	+ 13
Total retail sales (1957–59=100)	109*	105r	105r	+ 4	+ 4
Durable-goods sales (1957–59=100)	117*	98r	104r	+ 19	+ 13
Nondurable-goods sales (1957–59=100)	105*	109r	105r	— 4	**
Urban building permits issued (1957–59=100)	113.9	95.9	100.7	+ 19	+ 13
Residential (1957–59=100)	114.5	105.2	80.5	+ 9	+ 42
Nonresidential (1957–59=100)	116.8	76.7	137.8	+ 52	— 15
Total industrial production	180	170	173	+ 6	+ 4
Average weekly hours manufacturing (1957–59=100)	100.7*	95.6r	99.5	+ 5	+ 1

Adjusted for seasonal variation.
* Preliminary.
r Revised.
** Change is less than one-half of one percent.

sales, the index was 13% above October 1960. This is an all-time high value for the index, topping its previous record value of 457 in December 1959 by 1.3%.

After declining 7% in September, Texas retail sales made a strong comeback in October. The seasonally adjusted index of total sales rose 3.8% above September to a level of 109% of the 1957–59 average volume of sales. At this rate of activity the index was also 3.8% above October 1960. Improvement in the sale of durable goods caused the rise.

Seasonally adjusted sales of durable goods rose 19.4% in October. At 117% of the 1957–59 base period the index was 12.5% above October 1960. Sales were up strongly for nearly all categories of durable goods. The usual seasonal rise in sales of automotive stores from September to October is 5%. October sales this year were up 31% from September and 7% from October 1960. Sales of motor vehicle dealers were up 36% in October. The new model automobiles are being well received by the public. Nationally, new car sales were at record levels in the last third of October with unit sales reaching 191,700 cars, a 2% gain over late October last year. For the entire month, national sales were the second highest for any October.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Classification	Oct 1961	Jan-Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960	Percent change: Jan-Oct 1961 from Jan-Oct 1960
	(millions of dollars)				
TOTAL	980.1	9049.3	+ 7	+ 4	— 1
Durable goods*	351.2	3095.1	+24	+12	— 1
Nondurable goods	628.9	5954.2	— 1	**	**

* Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores.

** Change is less than one-half of one percent.

Furniture and household appliance stores in the state had a good increase in sales. The usual seasonal rise in October is 6%. Actual sales were up 18% over September and 9% over October 1960. Sales of furniture stores were up 24% over September and 11% over October 1960.

The usual seasonal rise for lumber, building material, and hardware stores in October is 4%. Actual sales in October were up 12% over September and 25% over October 1960. Sales of farm implements were up 19% over September and 36% over October 1960. October sales of hardware were down 1% from September but they were up 6% over October of last year. October sales of lumber and building material dealers were up 13% over September and 26% over October 1960.

October sales of nondurable goods rose less than seasonally or declined for all categories. Total sales of nondurables were down 3.7% after seasonal adjustment. At 105% of 1957–59 the index was at the same level as October 1960. October sales of apparel usually rise 7%; instead they rose only 3%. Men's and boys' clothing stores made the best showing with a 9% rise. This was not enough to overcome weakness in sales of other lines of apparel.

October sales of drug stores usually rise 3%; instead they rose only 1%.

General merchandise stores had an 8% rise in sales instead of the usual seasonal increase of 14% in October. Strength in department store sales were responsible for this showing. Sales of country general stores were unchanged from September.

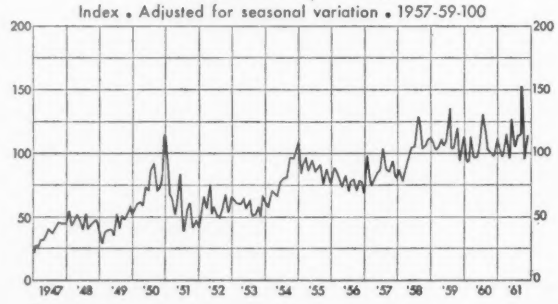
Nationally, retail sales rose 2% after seasonal adjustment. This October rise after several months of relatively little change has raised the spirits of many businessmen and of investors. It helped set off a buying surge that pushed the Dow-Jones average of 30 industrial stocks to a record high of 728.43. It was previously feared that slow retail sales would lower industrial production and hamper recovery from the recent recession.

After dropping 37% in September, the seasonally adjusted index of urban building permits issued made a strong recovery in October, rising 19%. At a level of 113.9% of the 1957–59 average monthly volume, the index was 13% above October 1960. Both residential and nonresidential permits contributed to the rise.

An examination of the history of the index shows that it is subject to wide swings. Building permits tend to be issued in clusters. If permits for several large buildings cluster in a single month, the index had an unusually wide upward swing usually followed by a large drop. In August

Building Construction in Texas*

Index • Adjusted for seasonal variation • 1957-59-100



*Value of building construction authorized.

the index bounded up to a new high of 152.3%. It dropped to 95.9% in September. No year since 1957 has been free of these wide swings in the amplitude of the index.

Seasonally adjusted residential permits rose 9% in October after dropping 17% in September. At 114.5% of 1957–59 the October index was 42% above October 1960. Construction of apartments was largely responsible for the rise. October permits for apartment buildings were 88% above September. Construction of one-family homes in October dropped below September. Cumulative value of permits for one-family dwellings for the first ten months of this year was 2% above the same period of 1960.

The seasonally adjusted index of nonresidential permits was 52% above September. At 116.8% of the 1957–59 average monthly value of permits the October index was 15% below October 1960. A strong rise in permits for construction of hotels aided the month-to-month rise. Cumulative value of permits for the first ten months of this year for hotels was 338% of the same period of 1960. Permits for industrial buildings and office-bank buildings also were up strongly on a month-to-month basis.

Permits for additions, alterations, and repairs on housekeeping dwellings were up 7% over September. For the year to date permits on housekeeping dwellings were up 5%. Permits for nonhousekeeping buildings were down 11% in October. For the year to date this category of permits is up 19% over 1960.

Where The Cows Are

By JAMES D. GORDON

A greater portion of the surface of Texas is devoted to pasture for cattle than to any other single endeavor. With a population almost identical to that of people, the state's 9.5 million cattle inhabit an area in excess of 100 million acres or practically 65% of the entire state. Only a third as much land, 35 million acres, is alloted to crops. Since the turn of the century, the areas available for pasture have remained relatively stable both in total acreage and in location. Moreover, the 1900 census indicated that the cattle population of that year was almost exactly what it is today. Yet the similarity between these periods does not extend to the geographical distribution of cattle.

Modern cattlemen, equipped with a battery of new devices and ideas, have responded quite differently in their choice of pasture lands than did their ancestors. Millions of acres of land which were formerly considered choice have been almost totally evacuated by today's cattle industry. This dramatic relocation has progressed in an easterly direction and has drained various West Texas counties of as many as 30,000 head in a five year period.

Time was when each of those counties west of the Pecos River could boast a cattle population in excess of 50,000. The aggregate of these half dozen counties approached half a million head at the turn of the century. Yet this sum has decreased consistently since that time. The 1920 figure was 360,000, in 1940 less than 250,000, and this year it has sunk to 172,000 or a little less than 2% of the state total.

Simultaneously, the Gulf Coast cattle population has been expanded to an extent almost proportional to the West Texas decline. In fact, of the 14 counties in the state currently supporting more than 70,000 head of cattle, only two lay outside of the Gulf Coast area. These two exceptions are Hopkins in the northeast corner of the state, and Bexar just beyond the Gulf Coast perimeter. Of the most heavily laden counties in the Gulf area, only Harris, De Witt, and Kleberg maintained cattle populations comparable in size to that of 1900. At that time Victoria County boasted the greatest coastal population with 100,000 head. While the latter has declined in numbers by some 40%, Brazoria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin counties have all more than doubled in cattle.

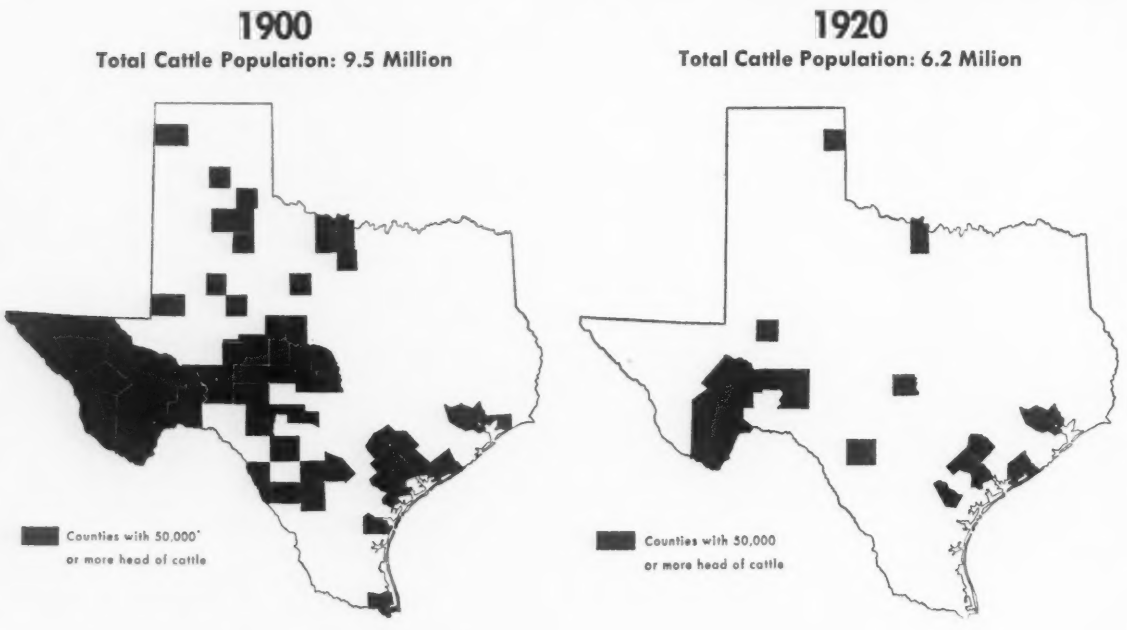
In recent years, Harris and Kleberg have ranked first and second as the state's top cattle counties. Currently they possess 105,000 and 95,000 head, respectively. Following in order are Wharton, Brazoria, Fayette, Hopkins, and Matagorda.

Behind the Exodus

No three words evoke as great an emotional response from Texas ranchers as do oil, drouth, and government. Among the less obvious reasons is that these three factors are normally considered at least partially responsible for eastward drift of the state's cattle population. Jointly, this trio has provided a push from the west and an attraction toward the south and east.

The greatest and most apparent single contributor to the western expulsion has been the infamous drouths, notably those in 1917–18 and the state's longest which persisted from 1951 to 1957. In mid-1952, the Midland County agent observed that less than 25% of that county's cattle remained after the initial stages of the drouth. The evacuees

THE REDISTRIBUTION


1900
Total Cattle Population: 9.5 Million
Counties with 50,000 or more head of cattle
1920
Total Cattle Population: 6.2 Milion
Counties with 50,000 or more head of cattle

were destined for Oklahoma and New Mexico or other points in Texas where water was accessible. The great majority did not return.

Nor are the afflictions provided by the drouth all immediate in nature. As grass becomes progressively more sparse, over-grazing almost invariably results, often leading to near-permanent damage. The deterioration of once valuable grass lands is the most disastrous consequence of the sporadic periods of drouth in this area which formerly stood as the nation's foremost cattle country.

Oil, too, has proven to be the foe of cattle, or at least the pair are infrequently compatible. The erection of an oil derrick was, during the past half century, an ill-omen to cattle residing in Andrews, Ector, Pecos, Midland, Howard, and Scurry counties. The presence of oil is an unmistakable distraction to the cattleman. Every West Texas county endowed with heavy oil deposits has observed that its cattle numbers relate in inverse proportion to crude production.

The Coming of Cotton

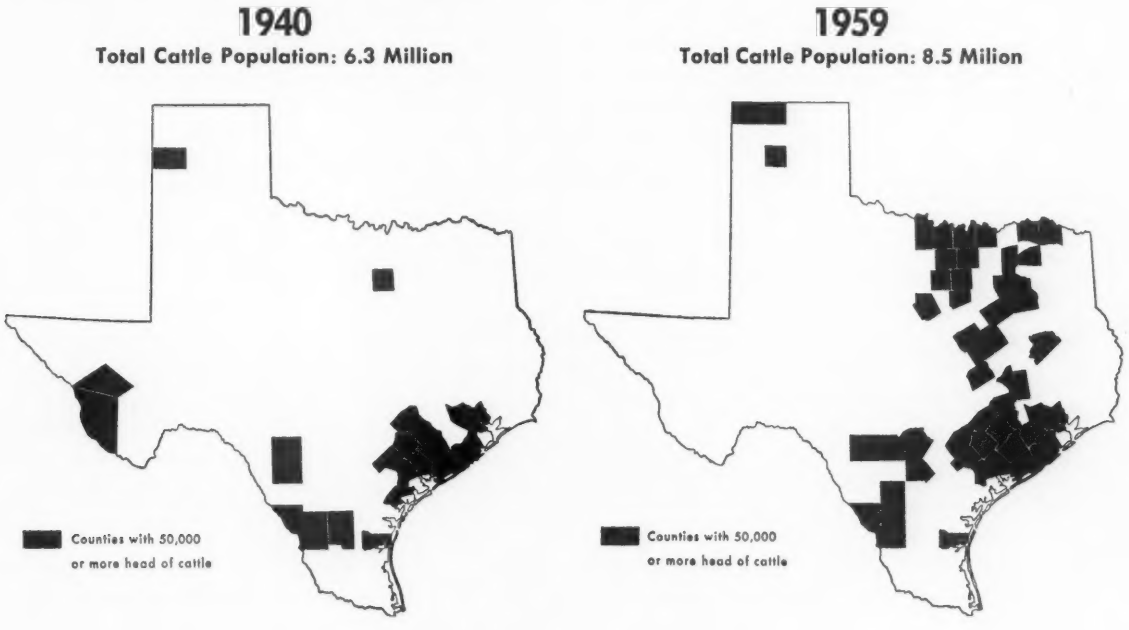
The most significant physical encroachment upon the western cattle lands is attributable to the vast expansion of cultivation, especially in cotton and to a slightly lesser extent grain sorghums, wheat, and vegetables. Fifty years ago, there was not one county either west of the Pecos River or in the High Plains-Upper Panhandle region which took even a minor interest in cotton. Today, practically half of the state's cotton acreage lies in these areas, manifesting a geographical shift diametrically opposed to that of the cattle distribution. Of the counties so affected, Dawson, Howard, and Runnels afford good examples. This shift has been made possible to a large degree by the extension of irrigated lands throughout the west side of the state, particularly in Pecos, Reeves, and those counties in the High Plains region. It is estimated that one third of these irrigated lands are in cotton, the remainder being predominately in grain sorghums and wheat.

The previously mentioned stimuli are external in origin insofar as the cattle industry is concerned. There are, however, a number of less obvious but equally significant forces which emerge from within the changing nature of the cattle industry. These factors are brought to attention neither by miles of sterile range lands nor horizons spotted with oil rigs, but rather by subtle changes in the practices of individual cattlemen.

For instance, it was, in the last analysis, the cattlemen themselves who chose to abandon the longhorn, thus destining it to extinction. By the third quarter of the last century the majority of ranchers had begun pursuing a policy of upgrading their breeding stock. Hence, new strains of animals were introduced. This in itself had serious implications with regard to the cattle population throughout the western portion of the state.

The longhorn and the western plains were complementary. The longhorn evolved in this country and was well

OF TEXAS CATTLE



accustomed to devoting long days in search of grass and water. Moreover, to the state's early ranchers, a herd of longhorns represented an investment of such minor proportions that the majority of cattlemen could hardly afford to pamper them. Besides, the longhorn needed no overseer.

But in came new varieties of cattle, representatives of a half dozen countries. Aside from their more generous proportions of meat, they all shared an important distinction from their predecessor—they were expensive. The rancher had not minded seeing his longhorns trek from sun up to sundown. But to see an animal worth $100 or more dissipating valuable pounds was enough to disturb him. Moreover, these animals were generally less durable and more difficult to sustain. The consequence is clear. West Texas was to have greater difficulty supporting as great a number of these new animals than it had with the longhorns.

Finally, the western drain has been hastened by the physical division of many of the formerly enormous ranches. Three-quarters of a century ago, these spreads encompassed the great majority of the cattle in that region. Huge herds could be maintained since they could range over miles and miles of open pasture. They would exhaust the grasses in one area and move on. Yet few of these cattle empires have persisted into the present. As they have been partitioned, they become less conducive to the type of cattle production necessitated in the Panhandle or Trans-Pecos regions.

The Eastern Attraction

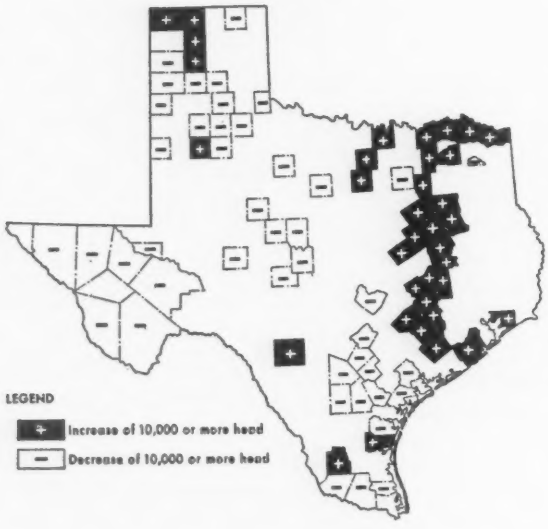
The decline in cattle numbers throughout the western portion of the state has been wholly compensated for by the soaring population in both the Gulf Coast area and in the vicinity of the Blacklands and immediately east thereof. The eastern attraction has been created by as diverse a group of influences as those propelling the western decline.

Federal regulations upon crop acreage have inadvertently assumed a primary role in this transition. With cotton and wheat allocations reducing the amounts each farmer can produce of these, his most profitable crops, numerous farmers have converted lands to improved pasture and have generally taken a greater interest in the production of livestock. Of the thirty-six counties which succeeded in bolstering their cattle populations over ten thousand during the past decade and a half, the majority fell within what had previously been the state's exclusive cotton producing region—those counties either in or clustered around the Blacklands. During this period in the Blacklands proper, ten counties are among the group having expanded their populations by at least ten thousand, while only three decreased by equivalent numbers.

Thus, considering the fact that vegetation in the eastern sector of the state is inherently more abundant and consistent than in the west and has furthermore been supplemented by the extension of improved pasture, the east-

ern motivation is seemingly justified. Yet ranchers cite additional criteria. As commercial cattlemen become increasingly conscious of both the price per pound warranted by their calf crop and weight attainments, the natural tendency is to consider the availability of feed. Excluding feedlots, cattle breeders themselves are putting an ever greater demand upon grain and hay producers. In most instances, the cattleman in the east is at an advantage with regard to the ease of procuring such items. More often than not, he will himself be a producer of both grains and hay. If so, he has the additional advantage of being able to use his small grains for pasture during the spring.

TRENDS IN CATTLE POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1945-1959



Down to the Sea

These same characteristics are also predominant in the Gulf Coast cattle boom, though here there are several unique distinctions. During the latter portion of the past century, ranchers were quick to acknowledge the fact that the coastal area, while providing highly favorable pastures and an abundance of water, demanded characteristics of cattle which were not to be found in animals bred for more northerly environments. This is not to imply that large herds were nonexistent in this area. Yet, coinciding with the importation of the Brahman and the subsequent development of the Santa Gertrudis, there began a cattle population explosion throughout the counties comprising the Gulf Coast Plains. At the end of the century only 39% of these counties supported more than 50,000 head of cattle. By the last census, this figure had leaped to 60%. The reason was at least in part due to the availability of animals which were highly resistant to heat and insects and could therefore thrive in this semitropical climate.

There is one further factor which undoubtedly has a bearing upon this entire shift. It goes without saying that the practice of modern cattle breeding is quickly becoming a science. The rancher, having much more money tied up in his animals, is taking a greater concern over his herds' health and diet. To facilitate the use of the new techniques and devices at his disposal, the cattleman has frequently found that he is at an advantage if his cattle are in a relatively confined area. Cattle may be more greatly concentrated in the areas in reference than in any other region of the state.

In Perspective

It would be a mistake to conclude that this trend will necessarily be perpetuated or that it has been as consistent as might be assumed from the maps. The drouth has augmented fluctuations, not simply continued a decline. While the nature of the cattle industry has progressed in a manner perhaps detrimental to the cattle population in the west, it is certainly conceivable that other factors could cause this shift to be terminated or even partially reversed. The fact is that the owners of immense ranges in the Trans-Pecos or Panhandle areas cannot afford for their lands to lie inactive for extended periods of time. Hence, except during the most severe drouth, a certain number of cattle will always populate these lands. A history of cattle production is not easily obliterated.

RAIL SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK*

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

	Oct 1961	Sept 1961	Oct 1960	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
	(in carloads)				
TOTAL	4,310	2,774	4,199	+ 55	+ 3
Cattle	3,584	2,204	3,263	+ 63	+ 10
Calves	598	281	720	+113	— 17
Sheep	128	288	216	— 56	— 41
Interstate	4,120	2,586	3,933	+ 59	+ 5
Cattle	3,439	2,045	3,069	+ 68	+ 12
Calves	553	264	656	+109	— 16
Sheep	128	276	208	— 54	— 38
Intrastate	190	188	266	+ 1	— 29
Cattle	145	159	194	— 9	— 25
Calves	45	17	64	+165	— 30
Sheep	0	12	8	—100	—100

* Rail-car basis: cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.

South Texas:

Mineral Raw Materials For Industry

By ROSELLE GIRARD and ROSS A. MAXWELL

Geologists, The Bureau of Economic Geology

The University of Texas

A vast, sprawling region of more than 45,000 square miles in South Texas has been the object of a recent, intensive mineral survey. The Bureau of Economic Geology of The University of Texas is publishing the results of the survey in a volume entitled, *Mineral Resources of South Texas, Region Served Through the Port of Corpus Christi.* As a part of this economic study of the Corpus Christi area, the Bureau of Business Research published an earlier report, *Corpus Christi, Area Resources for Industry,* by Robert H. Ryan.

A region's mineral resources can contribute much to the livelihood of its people, and the purpose of that portion of the study conducted by the Bureau of Economic Geology was to discover what role mineral raw materials other than gas and oil can play in the future industrial expansion of the area.

The 39 counties comprising the South Texas area form a triangle with Val Verde County at the apex, the Rio Grande as the southwest leg, and the Gulf Coast as the southeast leg. Corpus Christi, situated about midway on the southeastern edge of the triangle, is in an excellent position to serve this region.

Portions of two major geologic provinces are found in the South Texas triangle: the Edwards Plateau and the Gulf Coastal Plain. Several of the northwesternmost counties are located on the Edwards Plateau, but most of the counties in the triangle are on the Gulf Coastal Plain.

The Coastal Plain, in a sweeping, sinuous curve, stretches inland from New Jersey on the Atlantic Coast, extends across Texas and the other Gulf Coast states, and reaches down into southern Mexico. In Texas, it extends 140 to 250 miles inland from the Gulf, and is a broad, rolling country of plains and low ridges.

Near Austin, San Antonio and Uvalde, the Coastal Plain is abruptly terminated by a line of limestone hills that reflect a series of faults. The layers of rock have slipped along these great fractures so that the strata on the north and west sides of the fault zone are 300 to 1,000 feet higher than those of the Gulf Coastal Plain. This faulting has developed a Gulf-facing cliff known as the Balcones Escarpment. From southwest of Austin to the Rio Grande near Del Rio, the escarpment forms the boundary between the Gulf Coastal Plain and the Edwards Plateau.

The Edwards Plateau is a high tableland across which rivers, whose destinations are the Gulf of Mexico, have gouged valleys and canyons. Edwards and Real counties and portions of Val Verde, Kinney, and Uvalde counties, which form the northwestern part of the South Texas triangle, are located on the Edwards Platau.

Geology of the Triangle

The mineral deposits of a region are determined by the geological development of the region—that is, the kinds of rocks that are present, their relation to each other, and the changes they have undergone. All of the surface rocks of the South Texas triangle (except for some scattered masses of basaltic rocks which formed when hot molten rock material cooled and hardened) are of sedimentary origin—they were deposited by streams, winds, and seas.

The oldest rocks that are seen at the surface in this South Texas triangle are those on the Edwards Plateau. These

rocks, which are of early Cretaceous age, occur in a sequence of flat layers. The rocks are mostly hard limestones, but some shale is present, too. In general, the rocks of the Edwards Plateau are harder and more consolidated than those of the Gulf Coastal Plain.

On the Gulf Coastal Plain, all the layers of sedimentary deposits slope gently toward the Gulf of Mexico. Because of this slope, the successive layers crop out at the surface in long narrow bands that are generally parallel to the Gulf. The edges of the oldest outcropping strata, which are the shales, marls, and impure chalky limestones of late Cretaceous age, are exposed inland—adjacent to the Balcones Escarpment in northern, central, and southern Texas. The edges of progressively younger strata, those of Tertiary age, crop out toward the Gulf of Mexico. These Tertiary strata are mostly sandstone, clay, and shale, but they also include some lignite, cannel coal, and volcanic ash. Cropping out near the Gulf and also along streams, are the youngest strata of all, those of Quaternary age. They are made up of sands, sandstones, shales, and clays.

Mineral Deposits of the Triangle

Some of the mineral deposits of the South Texas triangle are merely awaiting development. The mineral commodities are present in sufficient amounts, they are of the proper quality, and they are near adequate transportation facilities. Other deposits are but potentialities—further geological exploration is necessary to determine the amount of material that is present, and chemical and physical testing of the material is required to discover its quality. Another group comprises deposits that are, by present-day standards, too low in quality, too small, or too inaccessible to be considered resources. They await possible future uses, improved technology, or an extraordinary market demand before they can be regarded as anything more than interesting mineral occurrences.

A particular problem exists in the development of some of the mineral deposits, especially in the northwestern counties of the area. These Edwards Plateau counties are primarily ranching country which is sparsely settled, and the local demand for mineral raw materials is not great. Many mineral deposits are of low unit value—that is, they have great bulk and a low price per ton—and transportation costs to the centers of use are a major consideration in their profitable development.

Of the Sea and from the Sea

The Edwards Plateau counties of the South Texas triangle possess almost unlimited quantities of limestone rocks. Some of these limestones are suitable for use as building materials such as crushed stone, dimension stone (which is stone that is sold in blocks or slabs), riprap, roofing granules, and terrazzo chips which are embedded in cement to make colorful floors.

Also, recent chemical testing indicates that some rock units of the Edwards and Georgetown formations of these northwestern counties contain 95% or more calcium carbonate. This classifies them as high-calcium limestones. One of the chief uses of high-calcium limestone is in lime-making; another use, when the silica content is low enough, is as a fluxing stone in metallurgy.

Limestones of the Buda, Edwards, and Georgetown formations of early Cretaceous age in this area also can be used to make cement when they are blended with nearby shales such as those of the Del Rio formation.

South and east of the Edwards Plateau, the younger Gulf Cretaceous rocks, such as the Eagle Ford, Austin, and Anacacho limestone units, crop out in the South Texas triangle. The Austin chalk, because of its alumina, silica dioxide, and calcium carbonate content, is a potential source of natural cement rock.

In Uvalde County, the asphalt-bearing Anacacho limestone has been quarried intermittently since 1891. After crushing and screening, it is used for surfacing highways, parking lots, tennis courts, sidewalks, and other areas. The reserves of asphaltic limestone in the vicinity of the presently operating quarries have been estimated to be adequate for at least another 20 years of production, and additional deposits in the county may also be of value.

Limestones are notably lacking in the Tertiary and Quaternary strata of Gulf Coastal Plain counties, but along the Gulf of Mexico, another source of calcium carbonate is utilized: oyster shells. In the Corpus Christi area, oyster shells are dredged up in large quantities from shallow water in Lavaca, Matagorda, San Antonio, and Nueces bays. The shells are used chiefly for making lime, cement, and for other chemical purposes, and as concrete aggregate, and road material. The oyster shell reserves are not accurately known, but improvements in techniques and equipment allow ever-deeper waters to be dredged.

Deposits from Volcanoes

Millions of years ago during Tertiary time, volcanoes, which were perhaps located in West Texas or northern Mexico, erupted with explosive violence. They shattered the surrounding rocks and tossed out ash and lava. The volcanic ash, consisting of particles of the shattered rocks and of minute glassy fragments of the hardened lava, was carried by winds and deposited along the Gulf Coastal Plain.

Today, belts of Tertiary strata containing this volcanic ash (such as the strata of the Jackson group and of the Frio and Gueydan formations) are seen at the surface in South Texas. The Gueydan or Catahoula formation contains the thickest and most extensive deposits of volcanic ash. It crops out in a long narrow belt that extends across the South Texas triangle from Starr County to Gonzales County.

Volcanic ash, or pumicite, is used in a variety of ways—such as in scouring compounds and as insulation material. An especially important use, for which the Texas deposits need further field and laboratory studies, is as a pozzolanic material. A mixture of pozzolanic material, lime, and water forms a cement of great strength, impermeability, and workability. In Starr County, some of the volcanic ash is being quarried for this purpose.

For Drilling and for Bleaching

Bentonite, which is a clay that forms from altered volcanic ash deposits, possesses properties that make it valuable both as a bleaching agent and as a component of drilling muds.

In the rotary method of drilling for oil and gas, fluids are pumped into the hole to aid drilling. Bentonite mixed with water forms a drilling mud that is a gelatinous mass when undisturbed, a liquid when agitated. This property allows the drilling mud to perform functions such as circulating the bit cuttings out of the hole and sealing off water in the penetrated strata.

Bentonites that have a natural capacity to absorb coloring matter from vegetable and mineral oils are called fuller's earth. Some bentonites will show this property only after they are treated with acid; they are known as activated bentonites.

In the South Texas triangle, bentonite deposits are found on the Gulf Coastal Plain in the outcropping bands of Tertiary strata—chiefly in the Jackson and upper Claiborne sediments and in the Catahoula formation. Bentonite that is used as drilling mud and as bleaching clay is being produced in Gonzales County and deposits in several other counties are recommended for further testing.

For Lightweight Concrete

A promising use for some of the clay of the South Texas triangle is in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate. To produce this material, the clay is rapidly heated almost to the point of complete melting. The gases that then form in the clay particles cannot escape because they are encased in molten material. This trapped gas causes the clay particles to expand and to become light and cellular. The resulting aggregate is then mixed with cement to produce a lightweight concrete.

A plant at Robstown in Nueces County is preparing aggregate from local clays, and deposits in several other counties also may be suitable for this use.

For Refractory Products

Clays used for refractory products such as fire bricks for furnaces must be able to keep their physical shapes and chemical identities at high temperatures. Although few clays suitable for the manufacture of whiteware, porcelain, and refractory products have been found in the South Texas triangle, a deposit of kaolin and fire clay that occurs near Leakey in Real County may be of possible value. About 5% of the kaolin in this deposit is a pure white material from which fine china can be made. The remainder of the kaolin is ironstained, but this stained kaolin, as well as the fire clay that is present in the deposit, is suitable for the manufacture of refractory products.

For Brick and Cement

Most of the common clays of the South Texas triangle have a high lime content. And although this type of clay is undesirable for some ceramic products, it is being successfully used in the manufacture of structural products such as common brick and tile in several counties of the area. The Gulf Coastal Plain has enormous reserves of this clay.

Another use of common clay is in the manufacture of Portland cement. The cement is prepared from a mixture of limestone or oyster shell, clay or shale, and a retarder such as gypsum. The South Texas triangle contains many thousands of acres of clay suitable for this purpose.

For Drilling Muds

Barite, barium sulfate, is a mineral that is important in the paint, rubber, chemical, and other industries, but it is of particular interest to Texas because of its use in drilling muds. In the rotary method of drilling for oil and gas, heavy barite-weighted muds are circulated into the hole chiefly to help control high-pressure gases that are encountered in the strata.

Barite is ground and processed in Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Carthage, and Houston. But nearly all of the raw material comes from other states and from foreign countries—only occasionally is any Texas barite used.

Deposits of barite, all of them small, have been found in the South Texas triangle in Kinney, Live Oak, and Val Verde counties. A small tonnage of barite has been shipped to market from a Val Verde County deposit, but none is being produced at present.

Rock from Molten Magma

Long ago, molten magma pushed up into Cretaceous strata of the South Texas triangle to form large, plug-like masses of basaltic rock. These plugs are unevenly distributed along a narrow 200-mile belt from Travis County to Kinney County, but they are most numerous in Kinney and Uvalde counties where the reserves are enormous. Referred to by industry as "trap rock," these basalts are dark, hard, and heavy. They make an excellent crushed stone for use as railroad ballast, riprap, heavy concrete aggregate, and road-surfacing material. A large basaltic rock quarry is now operating near Knippa in Uvalde County.

For Atomic Energy

A flurry of excitement swept over many of the Gulf Coastal Plain counties of the South Texas triangle in 1954 and 1955 following the discovery of uranium minerals in the Karnes County area. Prospecting has revealed deposits of uranium minerals in Tertiary strata in Atascosa, Duval, Gonzales, Karnes, Live Oak, and Starr counties. Abnormally high radioactivity has been noted in several other counties.

The largest deposits of uranium minerals yet discovered in the South Texas triangle are near Tordilla Hill, a cuesta in western Karnes County. The uranium minerals, which include autunite, carnotite, schoepite, tyuyamunite, and uranophane, are found here in Tertiary tuffaceous (containing volcanic ash) sandstones of the Stones Switch and Dubose members of the Jackson group of strata.

In April 1961, the newly-built Susquehanna-Western uranium mill near Falls City in Karnes County began operations. It processes the Karnes County uranium ores to produce "yellow cake," a uranium concentrate which is sold to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Manganese, Strontium, and Titanium Minerals

Manganese is particularly important to the steel industry—manganese steel is hard, ductile, and has high tensile strength.

Several deposits of manganese compounds (pyrolusite and wad) occur in Val Verde County in the South Texas triangle.

On the basis of present incomplete knowledge, the deposits do not appear to be exceedingly large, although accurate estimates of the tonnages have not been made.

The mineral celestite, strontium sulfate, is a source of strontium which is used to give a red color to flares and tracer bullets. Several small celestite deposits have been found on the Edwards Plateau in northern Real County and in western Val Verde County. In 1943, a small tonnage of high-grade celestite was produced from the Real County deposit.

Grains of the dark, heavy titanium mineral, *ilmenite*, are known to be present in some of the sandstone units of the Jackson group of Tertiary strata which crop out in the South Texas triangle from Gonzales County to Starr County. Samples of these sandstones from Starr and Willacy Counties have been tested, and although the samples contain ilmenite, this mineral is not present in large amounts. Data indicate that ilmenite-bearing sands are widely distributed in the Jackson strata along their outcrop belts in South Texas, but at the present time, no deposits of commercial value are known.

From Salt Domes

Great rounded columns of salt have forced their way upward through the thousands of feet of strata in several of the Gulf Coastal Plain counties of the South Texas triangle. Six of these salt domes are definitely known to occur in Brooks, Duval, McMullen, and Webb counties. In addition, geophysical surveys give indications that several very deeply buried salt domes also are present in Brooks and McMullen counties.

Many salt domes have a cap rock above the central plug of salt that is made up of limestone, gypsum, anhydrite, and, in a few domes, sulfur. In the cap rock of the Gyp Hill salt dome near Falfurrias in Brooks County is a large surface deposit of selenite gypsum. Although the selenite variety of gypsum splits into thin flakes on grinding, it is suitable for some uses. The Gyp Hill deposit contains an estimated 13 million tons, and is a promising source of gypsum in South Texas.

Salt brines, containing substances such as sodium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and several trace element salts, are obtained by circulating water into wells drilled into the salt domes. Brine is produced in this way from the Palangana salt dome in east-central Duval County.

Sand, Gravel, and Grinding Pebbles

Sands and gravels are abundant in many counties of the South Texas triangle. Units of the outcropping belts of Tertiary and Quaternary strata of the Gulf Coastal Plain contain sands and sandstones that are usable as construction materials. In addition, deposits of sand and gravel occur along the major rivers that drain the South Texas counties of the Gulf Coastal Plain.

Gravels also are found on high divides of the Edwards Plateau counties and on high terraces above streams in the counties that are located on the interior margin of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Some of these gravels contain hard, rounded flint nodules which have weathered out of limestones of the Edwards Plateau. These flint nodules are suitable for use as a grinding media that will not contaminate substances with metallic particles during the grinding process. The gravel deposits that most likely contain flint pebbles suitable for grinding purposes occur in Atascosa, Dimmit, Frio, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kinney, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, and Zavala counties.

Sand for Industry

Industrial sands are those used for abrasives, for glass-making, for metallurgical and refractory purposes, for filtering media, for hydraulic fracturing in oil wells, and for several other purposes.

Selected samples of sands of the South Texas triangle have been recently tested to determine their potentialities as industrial sands. None of the sampled sands as collected in their natural state will meet the rigid specifications for industrial uses. But several of the samples contain sand that, after processing and upgrading, will satisfy the requirements for some industrial uses.

Sand quarried near Leming and Poteet in Atascosa County is shipped to Mexico for glass making. Some of the Atascosa County sands also are used as filtering and hydraulic-fracturing media and as construction material.

For the Chemical Industry and for Fuel

Three kinds of coal occur in the South Texas triangle: bituminous coal, cannel coal, and lignite. In the Eagle Pass area of Maverick County, lustrous brownish-black bituminous coal occurs in the Olmos formation of late Cretaceous age. From about 1900 to 1925, coal mining flourished in this area, but due to competition from oil, the mines were abandoned. This coal has a heating value of from 9,000 to 12,000 B.T.U. (dry basis), but it is high in ash and fairly high in sulfur content. Some of it is suitable for making coke. It is believed that the largest reserves are about eight miles northeast of Eagle Pass—this coal can be obtained by surface strip mining.

The glossy black coal that is found in western Webb County is one of the largest cannel coal deposits of bituminous rank in the United States. It occurs in the Tertiary Mt. Selman formation in two principal coal beds: the Santo Tomas and the San Pedro. Because this coal has a high percentage of volatile materials including several unsaturated hydrocarbons, its future use will likely be as a chemical raw material rather than as a fuel. The reserves have not been determined, but probably the best deposits are in the vicinity of several abandoned coal mines in the area.

Lignite or "brown coal" is a low-rank coal that is used in the manufacture of activated carbon and as a solid fuel in large power plants. Texas lignite is rich in recoverable tar, which can be obtained as a byproduct when the lignite is heated to produce char. Increasing interest is being shown in this char process because of the possible value of tar as a chemical raw material and because of the high heating value of char as an industrial solid fuel.

In the South Texas triangle, the better lignite deposits of northern Atascosa, Dimmit, Guadalupe, and Zavala counties occur in Tertiary Wilcox strata, and those in southern Atascosa, Gonzales, Karnes, and McMullen counties are found in the Tertiary Yegua formation.

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEM

By ANDREAS S. GERAKIS

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This article tries to describe the current U. S. balance of payments problem, explain the reasons it has developed, and summarize the measures with which the administration hopes this problem can be eliminated.

The Problem

Since 1958 the U. S. has been incurring large unplanned balance of payments deficits which totaled no less than $11.2 billion in the period 1958–1960 and will probably approximate $2.25 billion in 1961.

Undoubtedly these heavy deficits have certain serious consequences. They damage America's prestige and curtail her ability to undertake foreign expenditures deemed essential for her political and defense goals. They hinder this country's domestic economic policy in its efforts to combat recessions and stimulate growth. Moreover, they undermine confidence in the dollar. It should be emphasized at this point that, since the dollar is the most important international reserve currency, any significant erosion of its strength would not only hurt the United States, but would also impair the entire mechanism of financial relations among nations.

The outlook for an improvement in the American balance of payments situation does not seem too favorable at the present time. Recent developments and forecasts by the experts as to the future immediately ahead are definitely discouraging. In the third quarter of this year the seasonally adjusted deficit exceeded once again the annual rate of $3 billion. It is now predicted that the gap may widen in the fourth quarter and remain at a very high level next year.

There is, however, no need for pessimism. In many respects circumstances seem to be more favorable for the United States than for other countries which have had to face similar difficulties. For instance, the Treasury's gold reserve ($17.3 billion) is by any standard adequate in comparison with the short-term claims foreigners hold against it ($21.9 billion). This is a great help. It bolsters confidence in the dollar and means that the administration is not pressed by the time element in choosing between alternative remedial policies.

To cite another example, prospects for price stability should be better for the United States than for its leading competitors, the European countries, where economic expansion has reached the point at which labor and capacity shortages are making themselves felt. These and other reasons would lead one to be hopeful that America will be able to balance her external accounts reasonably soon without having to resort to measures which would hinder the attainment of her national objectives.

The Causes

In what appears to be the prevalent opinion among economists and government officials the poor showing of the payments balance in 1958–1961 can be explained in terms of a "basic deficit" and special factors.

It is argued that for some years now there has been a "basic deficit" in America's external accounts in the sense that "normal" receipts from foreign nations have been falling short of "regular" expenditures abroad (by about $2 billion annually). Why does this deficit exist? In the first place, it is directly related to the international economic policies pursued by the United States during the period from 1950 to 1957. These policies deliberately created an adverse payments balance in an effort aimed at increasing the rest of the world's foreign exchange reserves and thus facilitating progress towards the restoration of a worldwide system of free multilateral trade and payments. Although the policies in question have since been reversed, their effects are still present and contributing to the current "basic deficit."

A second cause of this deficit is the economic progress of the leading European industrial nations and Japan. These countries have put their financial house in order, made their currency convertible, expanded their productive capacity, and achieved a remarkable rate of growth. They are therefore able to compete successfully with the United States in world markets and attract a large volume of American private capital.

A third cause of the "basic deficit" can be traced to the misguided price policies of certain American industries which have tended to undermine the competitive ability of *some* U. S. goods. Steel is a case in point.

The last cause to be mentioned here—and this is by no means an exhaustive listing—is the fact that the United States shoulders a disproportionate share of the expenditures for the defense of the free world and economic assistance to underdeveloped nations. But a note of caution is in order here. It should not be thought—as many seem to think—that foreign aid and military expenditures overseas are an unrelieved burden on this country's balance of payments. The expenditure items just mentioned result in increased U. S. exports and other receipts. For example, about two-thirds of all foreign aid funds are being currently used by the recipients to purchase American goods.

The "basic deficit," however, does not account for the entire payments gap of the 1958–1961 period. A substantial part of the latter (say $5 billion to $7 billion) resulted from the adverse effects of special factors such as the steel strike, the temporary success of the European compact cars, a fall in domestic meat production, interest-rate arbitrage between the U. S. and certain European countries, the speculative activity in world gold markets in late 1960, and so forth.

The Remedies

The remedies which the U. S. government is applying to balance the country's external accounts appear to be of four different types. First, the administration has asked for and secured a good deal of international cooperation. Thus, the Germans and Dutch have revalued their currencies upwards; some European nations have reduced their quantitative and tariff barriers to American exports; interest rates have been lowered in a number of European countries; France, Britain, and Germany have all prepaid part of their debts to the U. S.; the Germans and others are stepping up their assistance to developing countries; and arrangements are being worked out that would enable the monetary authorities of the leading financial powers to handle the problem of short-term capital flows on a cooperative basis.

Second, the government is trying to stimulate exports and attract foreign travelers and foreign investments to the United States. Various specific measures have been taken to this end. For instance, a new program was instituted recently expanding credit facilities available to exporters and providing for additional guarantees against risks peculiar to the export business. It should be underlined that no efforts to increase these categories of receipts from foreign nations can be successful unless American prices remain relatively stable—hence the administration's concern over increases in wages and administered prices as well as its emphasis on the need for a balanced budget in 1961–1962.

Third, monetary policy and monetary arrangements have been adapted to the exigencies of the balance of payments situation. Thus, notwithstanding the need to combat the recession, short-term interest rates were raised some time ago in order to prevent a resumption of large-scale short-term capital outflows. Moreover, to minimize the danger of further speculative activities in gold, Americans have been prohibited from holding gold abroad. (They have been forbidden to hold gold in this country ever since 1933.)

Lastly, a number of changes are being made in the tax laws. The duty-free allowance for Americans returning from travel abroad has been reduced from $500 to $100. Congress has been asked to subject to U. S. taxation earnings of American companies retained in "advanced" foreign countries. Currently, Congress is discussing a bill which will provide tax stimulants for the modernization of plant and equipment. These tax stimulants will, it is hoped, accelerate the increase in productivity and thus help the United States improve its competitive ability in foreign trade.

It might be of some interest to indicate, in conclusion, two possible lines of remedial action which the administration has decided against. The President has emphatically declared that the dollar will not be devalued on the grounds that devaluation would inflict losses on foreigners who have various dollar claims and would undermine the status of the dollar as an international reserve currency. Again, in general (but with some unfortunate exceptions) protectionist policies will not be resorted to. Such policies are self-defeating as they provoke retaliation and inevitably lead to a rise in the domestic price level which in turn undermines efforts to expand receipts from exports. They would also undercut America's long-range objective of building a world economy enjoying the benefits of a rational specialization of resources and a free exchange of economic goods.

U. S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1946–1961[1]
(in billions of dollars)

ITEMS	Average 1946–49	1950–57	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Jan.–July 1961[2]
RECORDED RECEIPTS									
Goods and Services									
Exports (excl. military)	13.3	14.2	14.3	17.4	19.4	16.3	16.2	19.4	9.9
Military sales abroad	....	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	
Transportation earnings	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	
Foreign travel in U.S.	.3	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	
Miscellaneous services	.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.0
Income on direct investments	.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Income on other private investments	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	
Income from government loans	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	
Capital Transactions									
Direct and long-term portfolio investments (excl. government securities)	— .1	.3	.3	.5	.4	....	.5	.3	
Repayments on government loans	.3	.4	.4	.5	.7	.5	1.0	.6	
Total Recorded Receipts	16.9	20.2	20.8	24.7	27.8	23.9	25.0	28.2	
RECORDED PAYMENTS									
Goods and Services									
Imports	6.4	11.3	11.5	12.8	13.3	13.0	15.3	14.7	6.8
Transportation payments	.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	
U.S. travel abroad	.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	
Payments of income on foreign investments in U.S.	.3	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.9	4.1
U.S. defense expenditures of U.S. armed forces abroad	.6	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	
Miscellaneous services	.4	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	
Capital Transactions and Donations									
Direct U.S. investment abroad (net)	.6	1.0	.8	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	
Other private capital movements (net)	.1	.6	.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	2.2	
Private remittances and government pensions	2.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.2
Government grants (net) (excl. military)	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Government capital outflow	2.3	.8	.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	
Total Recorded Payments	15.8	21.9	22.4	26.3	28.0	27.8	29.6	31.4	
UNRECORDED TRANSACTIONS									
Balance On Unrecorded Transactions (receipts + payments —)	.8	.4	.4	.6	.7	.4	.8	— .6	— .3
BALANCE									
Balance (Surplus +, deficit —)	1.8	—1.3	—1.1	—1.0	.5	—3.5	—3.9	—3.8	— .7
BALANCED BY									
Sale (+) or Purchase (—) of Gold	—1.3	.2	....	— .3	— .8	2.3	.7	1.7	
Increase in Foreign Holdings of U.S. Short-Term Liabilities	— .5	1.0	.6	1.4	.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	
Increase in Foreign Holdings of U.S. Government Long-Term Securities	....	.1	.5	— .1	— .1	....	.7	....	

[1] Excludes $4,438 million U.S. subscriptions to IMF and IBRD of which $1,032 million was paid in gold and $3,406 million in short-term dollar securities.

[2] Incomplete data available.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES:

(1) *The United States and World Trade*, Final Report to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, by Special Staff on the Study of U.S. Foreign Commerce, Washington, 1961.

(2) Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1961.

Structural Clay Products in Texas

By JAMES R. HODGES

Clay Products Association of the Southwest

Brick is man's oldest manufactured building material, dating back some 8,000 years to Mesopotamia, where clay was wet, formed into shape, and set in the sun to dry and harden. What amounted to a highly individualistic art was changed by the Industrial Revolution to an industry, when as often happens in human affairs, a great tragedy fostered a progressive development.

The terrible fire which destroyed London in 1666 almost completely leveled the city. During the rebuilding, a demand arose for a fire-safe building material which could be mass produced and which could be engineered to satisfy the building requirements of the day. It is from this impetus that the modern industry has evolved. From the art of brickmaking—a solid, hand-made unit—has come the structural clay products industry producing a plethora of shapes, sizes, colors, and textures.

The oldest building product known to history provides Texas with a modern, vital industry. Clays suitable for the manufacture of structural clay products—brick and structural tile—are common to all parts of the state and are being developed in all of its principal regions. The physical properties of the clays found here vary considerably from one section of the state to another. Since the characteristics of the finished product are dependent to such a large degree on the properties of the raw material, the industry in Texas has been able to gain a wide reputation based on its ability to produce every shade and texture of clay building units produced anywhere in the world. The 43 plants listed in the 1962 *Directory of Texas Manufacturers* produce a continuous stream of more than 350 shapes and sizes of structural clay products.

The industry makes a somewhat unique contribution to the economy of the state. In 1960 approximately 700 million brick equivalents in brick, structural clay tile, glazed brick, and glazed tile were produced in Texas. These products were sold for approximately $16.5 million. To produce, sell, and distribute these products, jobs for almost 3,500 persons with payrolls totaling an estimated $8 million resulted. However, the location of the structural clay products plant is generally in the smaller community where the payrolls provided have a much greater relative importance than may be indicated by statewide statistics.

An average plant producing 50,000 to 60,000 brick a day will employ from 60 to 75 persons with an annual payroll in the range of $250,000 to $300,000. Some of the larger plants employ up to 300 persons. The structural clay products plant is frequently the largest local employer and therefore makes an important contribution to the economy of the area.

The manufacture of structural clay products, while complicated with scientific controls, variations in raw material, and problems in shipping and handling, is essentially an easy process to understand. Water is added to suitable clays and the resulting mix is formed to a desired shape. The units are then subjected to temperatures in the range of 1,800°F to 2,100°F. This burning process brings the material to a point just short of vitrification and provides an almost completely inert product. Physical properties are extremely stable: temperature coefficients of expansion are extremely low and dimensional changes due to changes in moisture content are practically nonexistent.

There are three basic manufacturing processes and all are used in Texas to produce brick and structural clay tile. Stemming from the original hand-made technique is the soft-mud process in which a relatively large amount of water is added to the clay (from 25% to 30% by volume) to form it to the desired shape and size. Today's soft-mud brick are formed in automatic machines.

The dry-press method uses relatively little water in the forming process (from 7% to 10%). This is just enough moisture to provide adhesion when the units are formed by being subjected to high pressures in the dry-press machines. The advantage to this process is that a highly uniform unit emerges from the burning phase.

The stiff-mud process is the most modern method of manufacture of structural clay products. Widely used, it accounts for more than 90% of the clay products produced in the state. All structural clay tile are made using this technique. The clay is mixed with 12% to 15% of water to a plastic consistency. The mass is then extruded through a die and is thus formed into the proper size and shape in two dimensions. The "column" is extruded onto a continuous belt. Textures are applied by scratching the face of the column as it leaves the die. The column is then cut to provide the third dimension.

The wet clay units, formed into shapes and sizes, are then dried under controlled conditions of humidity and temperature. The free moisture is removed from the ware and it is ready for burning.

There are at present three types of kilns being used to burn clay products. The oldest type is the rectangular updraft kiln with thick, tall walls and burners placed in the bottom. Huge stacks of formed units are placed in the kiln and an insulating layer of material covers the whole. Heat is applied at the bottom of the stack and is gradually increased until the desired temperature is reached. When the stack cools, the manufactured product is ready for shipment.

The type of kiln most readily associated with brick making is the beehive, or downdraft kiln. Because of the shape of the kiln, closer control of heat and draft permits more rapid burning and better control of the process. Burning is accomplished with gas fires set at the perimeter of the beehive. The heat rises to the top of the curve and is drawn down through the units. Waste heat and exhaust gases are drawn off through the bottom of the kiln.

The tunnel kiln is a recently developed technique and provides the most accurate control over the burning process. The units are moved through a specially constructed tunnel which contains successive zones of controlled temperature. Thus the temperature of the units can be raised and lowered and the speed of burning controlled as the units are moved on cars through the tunnel. Since the process is a continuous one, no time is lost in raising the various chambers to the desired temperatures. Burning in the tunnel kiln takes place in about 24 hours. In contrast, the same process in the beehive kiln requires from 5 to 7 days and to accomplish the same end in a rectangular updraft kiln requires up to 30 days.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN TEXAS

Source: 1962 Directory of Texas Manufacturers.

The market for structural clay products is as varied as the construction industry itself. It has been estimated that almost 60% of the clay units produced are used in residential construction. The major use here is in the familiar brick veneer wall, an economical method of building which is adaptable for use in homes in every price range. The remaining 40% of production goes into commercial building and here the brick and tile are used in every conceivable kind of institutional and business structure.

Progressive industries are involved in continuous research and the structural clay products industry is no exception. Individual plant research is generally determined by the conditions imposed on the manufacturer by the local clay raw material. It is in this area of research that the plant personnel must conduct continuous tests and experiments to maintain control over the properties of the finished product.

In a larger sense, research in the clay products industry has become a cooperative endeavor. In 1950 the manufacturers joined together to form the national Structural Clay Products Research Foundation. The acknowledged purpose of the foundation is to concentrate on the end-use of structural clay products by improving the product, providing technical engineering data, and reducing the in-the-wall cost of the material. Developments in the product field have included through-the-wall units, lightweight products, prefabricated panels, acoustical units and thin veneers. Developments in methods of use included improving bricklaying techniques, insulating cavity walls, packaging and handling units for more efficiency, and providing new data for treating problems in heat transmission.

Probably one of the most startling results of research will be available to the construction industry soon. This is the development of a mortar additive which will increase the bond strength between the clay unit and the mortar by some five times. The resulting strength of the clay masonry wall will make a four-inch wall the structural equal of the present eight-inch wall. The economies inherent in this reduction are apparent.

The internal industrial factors of research and plant development and the external economic factors of population growth and urbanization combine to make the forecast for the future of the structural clay products industry a bright one.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Classification	Oct 1961	Jan-Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Jan-Oct 1961 from Jan-Oct 1960
	(thousands of dollars)			
ALL PERMITS	$111,575	1,159,200	+ 14	+ 5
New construction	101,079	1,032,904	+ 16	+ 5
Residential (housekeeping)	60,658	596,535	+ 3	+ 9
One-family dwellings	48,015	520,117	— 6	+ 2
Multiple-family dwellings	12,643	76,418	+ 67	+110
Nonresidential buildings	40,421	436,369	+ 40	— 1
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	7,142	26,162	+382	+ 18
Amusement buildings	99	7,229	— 75	— 8
Churches	3,093	30,980	— 18	— 20
Industrial buildings	7,433	30,608	+584	— 10
Garages (commercial and private)	1,740	8,257	— 17	— 12
Service stations	1,079	9,851	— 8	+ 9
Hospitals and institutions	1,169	43,581	+ 24	+ 35
Office-bank buildings	6,324	68,193	+212	— 18
Works and utilities	1,985	20,766	+ 3	+ 22
Educational buildings	3,883	73,840	— 11	— 11
Stores and mercantile buildings	4,866	89,883	— 37	+ 6
Other buildings and structures	1,658	27,019	— 19	+ 28
Additions, alterations, and repairs	10,496	126,296	— 2	+ 12

Local Business Conditions

As a reader's guide to better utility of retail sales data, an average per cent change from the preceding month has been computed for each month of the year. This percent change is marked with a dagger (†) following that figure. The next percent change represents the actual change from the preceding month. A large variation in the normal seasonal from the actual figure represents an abnormal month. This third percent change is the percent change for the identical period the preceding year showing the change between the two years. Postal receipt information which is marked by an asterisk (*) indicates cash receipts received during the four-week postal accounting period ending October 13, 1961, and the percent changes from the preceding period and the comparable period in the previous year. Annual postal data are for 13 four-week periods falling closest within 1959 and 1960 calendar years. Changes less than one-half of one percent are marked with a double asterisk (**). Houston and Waco retail sales information are reported in cooperation with the University of Houston Center for Research in Business and Economics and Baylor Bureau of Business Research, respectively. End-of-month deposits as reported represent money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month. All population figures are final 1960 census data. Figures under Texarkana with the following symbol (§) are for Texarkana, Texas, only.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
ABILENE (pop. 90,368)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 6	— 2
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 4	— 13
Automotive stores	+ 5†	**	— 16
Drug stores	+ 3†	**	— 6
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	— 7	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 12	+ 7
Postal receipts* $	110,801	+ 14	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	2,149,230	+130	— 26
Bank debits (thousands) $	108,893	+ 17	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	71,332	+ 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 13	+ 3
Employment (area)	86,150	+ 1	+ 15
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,930	+ 6	+ 21
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	— 12	— 7
ALICE (pop. 20,861)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 3	+ 16
Postal receipts* $	16,253	+ 12	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	155,009	+ 84	+ 2
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts* $	5,502	+ 56	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	450	— 90	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,174	— 15	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,129	+ 11	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	— 22	**
AMARILLO (pop. 137,969)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 1	— 3
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 3	— 12
Automotive stores	+ 5†	— 16	— 23
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	— 5	— 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 14	+ 15
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 5	+ 9
Postal receipts* $	205,618	+ 11	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1,707,826	— 54	— 22
Bank debits (thousands) $	246,902	+ 16	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	119,297	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.7	+ 13	+ 6
Employment (area)	52,200	**	— 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,810	**	— 20
Percent unemployed (area)	4.3	— 4	+ 23
ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts* $	5,426	+ 41	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	10,086	+1341	— 60
Bank debits (thousands) $	5,574	+ 15	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) $	5,297	+ 6	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	+ 9	— 6
ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 3	+ 21
Postal receipts* $	44,295	+ 21	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1,129,487	— 68	— 23
Bank debits (thousands) $	32,989	+ 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,738	+ 5	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	— 3	+ 6
Employment (area)	216,100	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	51,725	+ 2	— 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	— 11	+ 11
ATHENS (7,086)			
Postal receipts* $	10,160	+ 29	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands) $	9,287	+ 7	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	8,499	— 9	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 2	+ 8
AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 3	**
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 5	— 13
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 31	— 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 3	— 6
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 7	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 17
Postal receipts* $	386,862	+ 5	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	4,066,312	+ 5	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands) $	255,420	+ 14	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	152,669	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	+ 14	+ 14
Employment (area)	80,100	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,530	+ 1	— 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 12	— 3
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 12	+ 20
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 20	+ 20
Postal receipts* $	12,046	+ 27	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts $	94,230	+ 74	+374
Bank debits (thousands) $	9,651	— 1	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	13,616	+ 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	— 2	— 5

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 41	+ 17
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 3
Postal receipts* $	13,307	+ 20	— 11
Bank debits (thousands) $	17,498	+ 13	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	23,558	+ 12	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 2	+ 1
BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)			
Postal receipts* $	27,941	+ 53	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	393,142	+ 19	— 5
Bank debits (thousands) $	24,593	+ 21	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	24,025	+ 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 17	+ 10
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7
BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 20	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 12	— 3
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 25	+ 18
Food stores	**†	— 10	— 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 6	+ 16
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	**	+ 15
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 18	— 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 35	+ 16
Postal receipts* $	131,300	+ 20	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts $	5,863,317	+575	+227
Bank debits (thousands) $	176,430	+ 8	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	103,583	+ 6	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	+ 4	+ 8
Employment (area)	108,600	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,350	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	5.9	— 16	— 6
BELLAIRE (pop. 19,872)			
Postal receipts* $	33,845	+ 15	.....
Building permits, less federal contracts $	72,092	— 79	+163
Bank debits (thousands) $	13,811	+ 6	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	9,280	+ 1	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	+ 1	.....
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 6	— 1
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 23	— 16
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 39	— 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 4
Postal receipts* $	26,711	— 5	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	670,439	+123	+625
Bank debits (thousands) $	42,618	+ 11	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	28,691	+ 12	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	+ 5	+ 2
BISHOP (pop. 3,722)			
Postal receipts* $	3,627	+ 41	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts $	10,000	— 35	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,717	— 7	+ 20
End-of-months deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,447	— 3	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	— 10	— 1
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)			
Bank debits (thousands) $	8,300	+ 21	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands‡ $	8,270	+ 16	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	.....	.....

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
BRADY (pop. 5,338)			
Postal receipts* $	5,036	+ 13	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	47,160	+ 40	+798
Bank debits (thousands) $	5,248	— 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	7,670	+ 5	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	— 5	— 1
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)			
Postal receipts* $	8,731	+ 15	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	31,295	— 18	— 15
Bank debits (thousands) $	12,450	+ 23	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	13,529	+ 6	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 14	— 4
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 2	+ 1
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 10	— 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 23	+ 50
Postal receipts* $	85,756	+ 50	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1'5,659	— 75	— 21
Bank debits (thousands) $	35,179	— 8	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	20,670	+ 3	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 8	+ 1
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 5	— 11
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 1	— 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	— 2	— 1
Postal receipts* $	24,285	— 3	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	37,105	+ 80	— 86
Bank debits (thousands) $	16,554	+ 12	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	12,989	— 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 13	+ 18
BRYAN (pop. 27,542)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 15	— 1
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 26	— 2
Postal receipts* $	23,370	+ 21	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts $	160,695	— 38	— 20
Bank debits (thousands) $	31,438	+ 23	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	18,013	+ 5	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	+ 16	.....
CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)			
Postal receipts* $	2,687	+ 26	**
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,791	+ 15	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,185	+ 7	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	+ 8	+ 9
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)			
Postal receipts* $	5,712	— 2	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	9,175	+ 84	— 94
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,029	+ 17	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,469	— 9	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 12	+ 5
CANYON (pop. 5,864)			
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,553	+ 12	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	6,850	+ 20	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	.....	.....
CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)			
Postal receipts* $	3,839	+ 5	.....
Building permits, less federal contracts $	189,500	— 61	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,923	+ 4	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,507	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	+ 2	+ 3
CISCO (pop. 4,499)			
Postal receipts* $	4,967	+ 45	— 8
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,530	+ 8	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,898	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 7	— 4

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
CHILDRESS (pop. 6,399)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,298	+ 1	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 42,650	+ 38	— 70
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,150	+ 94	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,225	+ 17	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	+ 72	.....
CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,899	+ 18	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,062	— 12	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,039	+ 1	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,692	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 1	+ 5
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11
CLUTE (pop. 4,501)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,148	+ 36	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 99,365	+820	+351
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,984	+ 28	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,592	+ 11	+ 36
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 17	— 1
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,225	+ 58	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 37,829	+159	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,944	— 7	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,721	— 6	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	— 9	— 10
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 20	+ 11
Postal receipts*	$ 5,022	+ 4	— 10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,228	+ 30	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,003	+ 13	— 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 32	+ 10
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,981	+ 37	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 287,350	+244	+428
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,066	— 17	+ 48
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 719	— 8	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	— 4	+ 30
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 167,690)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 33	+ 9
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 14	+ 5
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 31	+ 15
Postal receipts*	$ 179,184	+ 21	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,748,039	+ 84	+160
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 197,152	+ 1	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 118,229	+ 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	— 1	+ 3
Employment (area)	64,400	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,520	— 2	**
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	— 15	— 10
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Postal receipts*	$ 31,428	+ 42	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 64,275	+ 92	— 38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,243	+ 11	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,445	+ 6	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 7	+ 1
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,867	+ 17	— 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 75,050	+418	+ 95
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,783	— 7	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,002	+ 20	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	— 15	— 2

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
DALLAS (pop. 679,684)			
Retail sales	+ 7†	+ 7	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 10†	— 2	— 7
Automotive stores	— 1†	+ 22	+ 16
Eating and drinking places	+ 10†	+ 9	— 2
Florists	+ 10†	— 6	— 1
Food stores	+ 9†	+ 5	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	+ 16	+ 1
General merchandise stores	+ 11†	+ 8	**
Liquor stores	.....	— 3	— 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 9	+ 13
Office, store, and school supply dealers	— 2†	+ 1	+ 6
Postal receipts*	$ 2,435,116	+ 10	+ 3
Building permits, less, federal contracts	$17,011,661	+ 41	+ 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,198,183	+ 12	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,252,060	+ 6	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.4	+ 8	+ 13
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11
DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,396	+ 15	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 260,600	+2885	+687
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,168	+ 24	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,806	+ 41	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	— 9	+ 9
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 11	— 8
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 16	— 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 38	— 2
Postal receipts*	$ 12,801	+ 23	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 59,416	+133	— 42
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,015	+ 3	+ 11
End of month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,759	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	**	— 1
DENISON (pop. 22,748)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 59	+ 4
Postal receipts*	$ 19,123	+ 12	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 188,702	— 41	— 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,701	— 16	— 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,928	— 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	— 9	— 15
DENTON (pop. 26,844)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 11	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 7†	**	— 10
Postal receipts*	$ 31,777	+ 23	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 442,947	+ 23	+ 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,617	+ 10	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 22,940	+ 11	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 2	**
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11
DONNA (pop. 7,522)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,001	+ 40	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 15,900	— 73	— 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,519	— 14	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,946	+ 5	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 3	+ 8

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,666	+ 63	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 114,181	+ 32	+ 53
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,225	+ 8	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,890	+ 25	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	**	+ 1
EDNA (pop. 5,038)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,379	+ 68	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 113,498	+202	+263
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,816	+ 27	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,715	+ 23	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	+ 10	+ 5
ELECTRA (pop. 4,759)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,549	+ 44	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,750	— 45	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,545	— 4	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,318	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	— 5	— 12
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 48	+ 29
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	— 21	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 287,616	+ 4	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,339,005	— 41	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 355,581	+ 13	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 181,152	+ 9	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.5	+ 8	+ 1
Employment (area)	92,900	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	14,350	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	— 14	— 12
ENNIS (pop. 9,347)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 23,850	— 98	— 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,847	+ 6	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,700	+ 1	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 4	+ 23
FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,379	+ 7	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,084	+ 4	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 9	.....
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 6	+ 6
Food stores	**†	— 3	— 1
Postal receipts*	$ 6,058	+ 26	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 41,160	+ 6	— 10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,163	+ 6	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,571	— 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 8	+ 11
GALENA PARK (pop. 10,852)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,436	+ 17	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 75,585	+ 98	+263
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,849	+ 39	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,090	+ 19	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.4	+ 28	.....
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7
GARLAND (pop. 38,501)			
Postal receipts*	$ 30,897	+ 6	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 843,681	— 6	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 30,387	+ 12	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,158	+ 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.3	+ 11	+ 26
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 11	— 1
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 10	+ 3
Automotive stores	**†	+ 58	— 2
Drug stores	+ 3†	— 3	+ 4
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	— 3	+ 1
Food stores	+ 3†	— 4	— 7
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 5†	— 4	— 12
Gasoline and service stations	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 12
General merchandise stores	+ 15†	+ 3	— 6
Liquor stores	.....	— 7	— 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 12	+ 23
Postal receipts*	$ 833,915	+ 26	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,983,614	— 51	— 39
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 824,635	+ 8	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 393,403	+ 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	+ 6	+ 6
Employment (area)	216,100	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	51,725	+ 2	— 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	— 11	+ 11
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 40	+ 45
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 46	+ 10
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 42	+124
Food stores	**†	— 8	**
Postal receipts*	$ 92,690	+ 51	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,487,512	+506	+1047
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 90,312	+ 13	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 64,309	+ 9	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 8	— 8
Employment (area)	52,700	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,640	**	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	— 10	+ 30
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,914	+ 22	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,522	+ 10	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,793	+ 5	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 7	+ 1
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,154	+115	+ 51
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,176	+ 19	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,909	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 16	+ 19
GILMER (pop. 4,312)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 7	— 8
Postal receipts*	$ 7,438	+ 58	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 24,000	+118	+300
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,851	— 1	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 15,150	+559	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,463	+ 2	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,067	+ 22	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.5	— 18	— 11
Employment (area)	28,850	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,740	+ 2	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 8	— 33
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,129	+ 10	— 23
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,126	— 25	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,926	+ 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	— 28	— 8

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,675	— 11	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,507	— 87	— 94
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,789	— 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,442	+ 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 4	+ 3
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,862	+205	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,533	+ 23	-----
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,949	— 3	-----
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	+ 18	-----
GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,198	+ 16	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 498,289	+ 56	+234
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,040	+ 12	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,099	+ 37	+ 55
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	— 7	— 2
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11
GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 16	— 1
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 20	— 17
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 33	+ 6
Drug stores	+ 3†	— 8	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 24	— 9
Postal receipts*	$ 25,712	+ 15	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 180,085	+ 36	+288
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,721	+ 5	— 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,517	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 3	— 12
HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,952	— 41	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 12,900	+ 29	— 35
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,880	+ 45	+ 36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,979	+ 17	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 37	+ 18
HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)			
Retail stores			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 13	+ 7
Postal receipts*	$ 39,990	+ 35	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 85,430	— 42	— 69
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 36,125	— 21	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 28,873	+ 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	— 16	— 8
HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,701	+ 17	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,181	+ 6	— 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,894	+ 5	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.6	+ 3	— 12
HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 7	— 10
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 3	— 2
Postal receipts*	$ 11,300	+ 23	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 77,376	+ 72	+109
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,120	+ 20	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,771	+ 3	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	+ 19	+ 7
HEREFORD (pop. 7,652)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,123	+ 15	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 77,150	+ 7	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,330	+ 12	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,623	+ 14	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	+ 10	— 7

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)			
Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 14	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 4	— 11
Automotive stores	+ 9†	+ 42	+ 6
Drug stores	+ 5†	+ 2	+ 17
Food stores	+ 2†	— 6	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 22	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 9†	+ 36	+ 8
Liquor stores	+ 20†	— 3	+ 16
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 5†	+ 16	+ 49
Postal receipts*	$ 1,725,000	+ 24	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$25,211,970	+ 58	— 14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,838,271	+ 9	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,366,388	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.2	+ 7	+ 7
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7
HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 10,000	+100	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,351	+ 14	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,485	+ 2	— 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 12	+ 30
IOWA PARK (pop. 3,295)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 88,450	— 51	— 54
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,155	+ 6	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,664	— 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 5	+ 17
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 9,590)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,400	+ 27	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 37,225	— 22	— 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,315	+ 10	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,352	+ 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	+ 11	+ 7
JASPER (pop. 4,889)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 8	— 3
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 15	— 7
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 8	— 7
Postal receipts*	$ 9,202	+ 44	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 39,295	— 18	-----
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,086	— 11	— 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,629	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	— 12	— 15
JUSTIN (pop. 622)			
Postal receipts*	$ 847	+ 46	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,318	+ 15	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 874	+ 18	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	+ 5	+ 2
KATY (pop. 1,569)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 9,500	— 5	— 76
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,458	+ 79	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,187	+ 43	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 41	+ 26
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,680	+ 23	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 90,440	— 35	— 6
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,425	+ 6	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,586	— 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 3	— 3
Employment (area)	28,850	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,740	+ 2	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 8	— 38

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
KENEDY (pop. 4,301)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 11	+ 38
Postal receipts* $	5,014	+ 34	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	10,275	+1955	.....
KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)			
Postal receipts* $	24,859	+ 16	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	298,488	— 27	+207
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,780	+ 7	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	8,979	+ 14	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 2	— 1
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Postal receipts* $	16,857	— 3	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts $	96,191	+ 38	+ 36
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,810	+ 5	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	12,947	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 3	— 6
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)			
Postal receipts* $	3,702	+ 16	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,222	+ 10	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,576	+ 12	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 3	.....
LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)			
Postal receipts* $	2,482	+ 31	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	14,500	+190	+520
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,381	— 28	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,504	— 8	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 22	— 4
LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)			
Postal receipts* $	9,694	+ 31	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts $	67,848	+ 13	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands) $	8,337	+ 33	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	6,441	+ 17	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 24	+ 21
Employment (area)	52,700	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,640	**	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	— 10	+ 30
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 4	+ 2
Postal receipts* $	25,789	+ 86	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts $	120,600	— 12	— 30
Bank debits (thousands) $	37,649	+102	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,882	+ 39	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.0	+ 54	— 10
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)			
Postal receipts* $	6,179	+ 65	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	48,500	+ 72	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,727	— 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	6,700	+ 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	— 7	+ 2
LAREDO (pop. 60,678)			
Postal receipts* $	33,748	+ 13	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	47,700	— 57	— 83
Bank debits (thousands) $	27,488	+ 2	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	22,493	+ 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	**	+ 1
LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)			
Postal receipts* $	10,226	+ 63	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	51,050	— 81	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands) $	15,931	+ 77	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	11,556	+ 35	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	+ 50	.....

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
LLANO (pop. 2,656)			
Postal receipts* $	2,942	— 38	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,253	— 2	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,192	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	— 2	+ 23
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 4	— 9
Postal receipts* $	4,296	+ 20	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts $	4,850	— 3	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,494	— 14	— 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,891	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	— 20	— 19
LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 12	+ 11
Postal receipts* $	51,933	+ 12	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	704,645	+ 14	+ 79
Bank debits (thousands) $	46,783	+ 3	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	35,969	+ 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 5	+ 4
Employment (area)	28,850	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,740	+ 2	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 8	— 33
LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)			
Postal receipts* $	1,381	+117	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts $	11,200	+ 23	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,069	— 47	— 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,628	— 2	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	— 42	— 24
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY (pop. 352,086) (Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 4	— 5
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 1	+ 5
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 12	— 9
Drug stores	+ 3†	— 1	— 5
Food stores	**†	— 10	— 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 30	+ 4
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	— 5	— 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 13	+ 35
Postal receipts* $	.....	+ 31	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	.....	— 28	— 8
Bank debits (thousands) $	.....	— 11	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	.....	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	— 4	— 6
LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 1	**
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 13	+ 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 10	+ 12
Postal receipts* $	170,417	+ 11	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	3,611,690	+ 12	+113
Bank debits (thousands) $	220,622	+ 24	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	120,507	+ 10	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 17	— 1
Employment (area)	51,700	+ 1	— 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,380	+ 3	— 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.4	— 2	+ 19
LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)			
Retail sales			
Food stores	**†	**	+ 7
Postal receipts* $	21,924	+ 11	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands) $	24,857	— 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	26,464	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	— 7	+ 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
McALLEN (pop. 32,728)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 10	— 12
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 4	+ 7
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 13	— 10
Postal receipts* $	27,758	+ 7	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	229,431	+ 42	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands) $	26,661	+ 4	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	20,782	— 9	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 5	— 10
McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)			
Postal receipts* $	4,167	+ 70	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,049	+ 23	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,247	— 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 13	— 15
McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	13,200	+760	+4300
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,902	— 1	— 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,270	+ 9	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	— 5	— 16
McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)			
Postal receipts* $	12,134	+ 41	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts $	287,198	+382	+207
Bank debits (thousands) $	13,760	+ 13	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	10,021	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 6	+ 8
MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 5	— 2
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 2	— 2
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 15	+ 4
Postal receipts* $	23,910	+ 13	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	314,110	+ 4	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands) $	17,394	+ 5	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,402	+ 9	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	**	— 11
MERCEDES (pop. 10,943)			
Postal receipts* $	5,987	+ 33	— 17
Building permits, less federal contracts $	27,260	+107	— 30
Bank debits (thousands) $	5,152	— 21	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,062	— 7	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	— 11	— 6
MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)			
Postal receipts * $	10,153	— 19	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	778,049	— 55	— 34
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,097	+ 15	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,814	+ 16	— 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 5	+ 41
Employment (area)	449,300	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,575	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 11	+ 11
MEXIA (pop. 6,121)			
Postal receipts* $	6,105	+ 34	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands) $	4,039	+ 10	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	4,758	+ 1	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 9	+ 4
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)			
Retail sales			
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 1	+ 4
Postal receipts $	89,074	+ 15	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1,202,440	— 10	— 74
Bank debits (thousands) $	118,245	+ 9	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	97,975	+ 5	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	+ 8	+ 13
Employment (area)	54,600	— 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,290	— 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	— 7	— 36

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	41,797	— 36	+ 70
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,541	+ 6	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,804	+ 5	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 5	— 7
MISSION (pop. 14,081)			
Postal receipts * $	10,045	+ 36	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	78,750	+178	— 13
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,005	— 10	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	8,556	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	— 7	— 7
MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)			
Postal receipts* $	9,188	+ 27	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	121,750	+291	+551
Bank debits (thousands) $	9,850	+ 15	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	8,675	+ 16	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 7	— 8
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)			
Postal receipts* $	1,511	+ 46	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	70,500	+ 58	+1075
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,082	— 3	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,817	**	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	— 1	+ 23
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)			
Postal receipts* $	15,347	+ 22	— 27
Building permits, less federal contracts $	68,804	— 45	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands) $	15,170	+ 3	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	15,429	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	+ 5	— 6
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)			
Postal receipts* $	21,649	+ 41	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts $	74,775	— 34	— 33
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,523	— 5	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	11,292	— 5	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	— 5	— 4
ODESSA (pop. 80,338)			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	— 3	— 16
Postal receipts* $	80,164	+ 24	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	1,064,143	+ 6	+100
Bank debits (thousands) $	73,493	— 2	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	68,736	— 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	— 7	**
Employment (area)	54,600	— 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,290	— 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	— 7	— 36
ORANGE (pop. 25,605)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 8	— 5
Postal receipts* $	25,254	+ 19	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	224,902	+ 8	— 51
Bank debits (thousands) $	27,856	+ 14	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	22,132	+ 8	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 11	+ 2
Employment (area)	108,600	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,350	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	5.9	— 16	— 6
PASADENA (pop. 58,737)			
Postal receipts* $	86,058	+ 15	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts $	914,125	+ 36	— 35
Bank debits (thousands) $	40,092	+ 11	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	24,276	+ 11	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	+ 4	+ 14
Employment (area)	517,100	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,000	+ 1	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 9	— 7

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 9	— 9
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 22	— 10
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 1	— 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 7	— 5
Postal receipts* $	25,886	+ 18	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts $	77,765	+ 18	— 45
Bank debits (thousands) $	24,073	**	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	21,991	+ 4	— 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	— 1	+ 20
PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 1	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 8	— 16
Automotive stores	+ 5†	**	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 15	+ 19
Postal receipts* $	21,540	+ 14	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts $	192,794	— 42	— 26
Bank debits (thousands) $	20,378	+ 16	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	14,401	+ 14	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 10	+ 5
PHARR (pop. 14,106)			
Postal receipts* $	5,895	+ 12	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	47,987	+ 3	— 13
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,679	— 2	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	3,415	**	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 16	+ 11
PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)			
Building permits, less federal contracts $	23,000	+283	+461
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,372	+ 33	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	1,775	+ 4	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 17	.....
PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 4	+ 4
Postal receipts* $	22,646	+ 28	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts $	756,300	+106	.....
Bank debits (thousands) $	36,337	+ 17	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	23,753	+ 9	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 14	+ 10
PLANO (pop. 3,695)			
Postal receipts* $	5,010	+ 31	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts $	493,345	+ 9	+223
Bank debits (thousands) $	2,277	+ 4	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,074	— 12	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	— 1	+ 19
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 18	**
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 15	— 5
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 32	— 2
Food stores	**†	— 9	— 10
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 27	+ 11
Postal receipts* $	58,188	+ 18	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts $	608,545	+ 73	+231
Bank debits (thousands) $	66,402	+ 7	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	46,396	+ 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	+ 3	— 5
Employment (area)	108,600	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,350	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	5.9	— 16	— 6
PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)			
Postal receipts* $	2,604	+ 39	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts $	2,373	+691	+691
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,138	+ 36	+ 88
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	921	+ 8	+106
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 20	— 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)			
Postal receipts* $	5,249	— 16	— 18
Building permits, less federal contracts $	193,318	+312	+549
Bank debits (thousands) $	8,255	— 3	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,527	— 17	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	— 2	.....
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)			
Postal receipts* $	5,263	— 3	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts $	9,150	+2950	+195
Bank debits (thousands) $	6,250	— 30	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	8,426	— 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	— 21	— 4
ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)			
Postal receipts* $	7,532	+ 22	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts $	98,100	+253	+178
Bank debits (thousands) $	10,050	— 34	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	11,536	+ 1	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 33	.....
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)			
Postal receipts* $	4,532	+ 43	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts $	5,142	— 56	— 79
Bank debits (thousands) $	3,757	— 2	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	5,470	— 3	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	— 2	— 6
SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 4	**
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 12	— 9
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	— 7	+ 2
Postal receipts* $	79,200	+ 13	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts $	574,265	+ 26	+ 68
Bank debits (thousands) $	59,290	+ 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	48,981	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 7	+ 2
Employment (area)	19,850	**	— 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,750	**	— 11
Percent unemployed (area)	4.5	— 4	— 4
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)			
Retail sales	— 6†	+ 12	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 4	+ 4
Automotive stores	— 6†	+ 47	+ 4
Drug stores	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	**†	+ 4	— 2
Food stores	+ 4†	— 5	— 10
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 11†	+ 11	+ 22
Gasoline and service stations	**†	— 3	+ 19
General merchandise stores	+ 24†	+ 3	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 6†	+ 19	+ 39
Nurseries	.....	+ 22	+ 29
Postal receipts* $	715,245	+ 15	**
Building permits, less federal contracts $	4,549,526	— 11	+ 77
Bank debits (thousands) $	643,706	+ 7	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	395,232	+ 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 5	+ 6
Employment (area)	205,500	— 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	23,250	— 1	— 9
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	— 2	+ 30
SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)			
Postal receipts* $	2,397	+ 43	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts $	56,150	+305	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands) $	1,908	— 3	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡ $	2,218	+ 8	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	**	— 16

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,984	+ 34	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 9,400	— 40	— 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,750	+ 9	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,041	— 7	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	+ 9	+ 11
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,970	+ 38	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,349	+ 7	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,029	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 5	+ 25
SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,078	+ 8	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,412	+ 39	+ 67
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,016	+ 10	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,325	+ 5	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 5	+ 6
SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,376	+ 13	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 52,705	+ 15	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,256	+ 2	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,634	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	— 1	+ 18
SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 9	— 26
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 18	+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 43	+ 10
Postal receipts*	$ 29,226	+ 24	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 121,759	— 36	— 57
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 28,401	+ 10	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,588	+ 5	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	+ 7	— 1
SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,528	+ 33	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,785	— 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,331	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	— 4	— 4
SINTON (pop. 6,008)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,664	+ 17	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 27,200	+125	+4085
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,383	— 17	— 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,008	— 6	— 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 13	+ 19
SLATON (pop. 6,568)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,793	+ 12	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 44,412	— 67	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,948	+ 23	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,988	+ 15	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	+ 10	+ 4
Employment (area)	51,200	+ 1	— 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,380	+ 3	— 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.4	— 2	+ 19
SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,358	+ 54	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 27,870	+ 43	+4188
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,112	+ 12	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,239	+ 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.1	+ 9	**
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)			
Postal receipts	$ 12,519	+ 11	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 117,190	+ 37	+ 70
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,871	+ 16	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,022	+ 18	+ 41
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 6	— 20

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,523)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 50,256	— 43	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,706	— 2	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,895	+ 3	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	— 8	— 2
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,603	— 2	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 104,818	+154	+189
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,196	+ 5	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,602	+ 5	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	+ 2	+ 9
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)			
Postal receipts*	$ 22,191	+143	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,380	— 52	— 84
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,049	+ 41	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,587	+ 12	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 32	+ 8
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 43	— 2
Postal receipts*	$ 9,120	+ 26	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 39,881	+252	+196
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,223	— 11	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,155	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	— 17	— 1
TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	— 6	— 1
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 9	— 7
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 8	+ 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 5	**
Postal receipts*	$ 38,648	+ 15	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 390,141	— 4	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 26,263	**	— 1
TERRELL (pop. 13,803)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,262	+ 14	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 60,600	+ 30	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,982	— 3	— 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,905	+ 9	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	— 7	— 17
TEXARKANA, TEX. (pop. 30,218)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 7†	**	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	— 9	— 20
Postal receipts*§	$ 62,078	+ 31	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts§	$ 138,145	— 29	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 54,740	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡§	$ 17,241	+ 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover§	16.6	— 2	— 2
Employment (area)	29,550	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,160	+ 6	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	7.2	— 4	+ 4
TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,451	+ 62	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 319,831	+499	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 25,725	+ 55	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,593	+ 19	+ 40
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	+ 36	— 2
Employment (area)	52,700	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,640	**	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	— 10	+ 30

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 50,000	+733	+525
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,934	+ 27	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,745	— 9	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 20	+ 8
TYLER (pop. 51,230)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 22	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 7†	**	+ 13
Florists	.....	+ 28	+ 15
Postal receipts	$ 86,233	+ 9	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 509,485	— 53	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 92,219	+ 11	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,520	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	+ 9	+ 3
UVALDE (pop. 10,293)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,887	+ 6	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 123,326	+ 78	+ 43
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,415	— 10	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,311	**	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	— 11	— 11
VERNON (pop. 12,141)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,822	+ 35	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 51,150	— 73	— 47
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,960	+ 25	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,605	+ 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	+ 23	+ 13
VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 11	+ 11
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 19	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 1	+ 9
Food stores	**†	— 5	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 46	+ 51
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 25	+ 3
Postal receipts*	$ 35,008	+ 18	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 379,300	— 76	+193
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 60,798	+ 9	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 77,069	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 8	+ 10
WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,432	+ 13	— 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 178,422	+194	+377
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,263	— 2	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,653	— 8	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 16	— 13

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Sept 1961	Percent change: Oct 1961 from Oct 1960
WACO (pop. 97,808)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 8	— 4
Apparel stores	+ 7†	+ 2	— 2
Florists	.....	+ 16	— 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 5	— 19
General merchandise stores	+ 14†	+ 5	— 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 29	— 12
Postal receipts*	$ 156,354	+ 7	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 857,243	+ 9	— 53
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 110,693	— 1	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 70,345	+ 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	— 3	+ 2
Employment (area)	48,550	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,780	— 1	— 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	— 4	+ 9
WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,090	+ 35	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 68,000	+ 12	— 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,551	+ 4	+ 5
WESLACO (pop. 15,649)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 8	— 13
Food stores	**†	— 5	+ 9
Postal receipts*	$ 9,222	+ 12	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 82,658	— 42	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,808	— 15	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,254	— 6	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	— 8	— 19
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 8	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 7†	— 4	+ 10
Automotive stores	+ 5†	+ 11	+ 11
Drug stores	+ 3†	— 1	— 9
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 7	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 42	+ 12
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	— 13	+ 3
Postal receipts	$ 124,989	+ 7	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,990,706	+132	+ 30
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 116,570	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 100,332	— 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	+ 3	— 1
Employment (area)	45,350	**	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,640	— 2	— 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.3	**	— 14

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated. All indexes are based on the average months for 1947–49, except where indicated; all are adjusted for seasonal variation, except annual indexes. Employment estimates are Texas Employment Commission data in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index of Texas Business Activity is based on bank debits in 20 cities, adjusted for price level. An asterisk (*) indicates preliminary data subject to revision. Revised data are marked (r).

	Oct 1961	Sept 1961	Oct 1960	Year-to-date average 1961	Year-to-date average 1960
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index	243	234	213	238	226
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index	79	70	75	76	79
Ordinary life insurance sales, index	463	402	411	398	411
Wholesale prices in U.S., unadjusted index	118.7	118.8	119.6	119.2	119.5
Consumers' prices in U.S., unadjusted index	128.4	128.3	127.3	127.8	126.3
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	$ 425.0*	$ 421.1r	$ 406.4r	$ 414.1*	$ 402.0
Business failures (number)	43	35	47	49	42
Newspaper linage, index	166.8	169.4	167.4	166.7	173.7
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index, 1957–59=100	109*	105r	105r	.....	.....
Durable-goods sales, index, 1957–59=100	117*	98r	104r	.....	.....
Nondurable-goods sales, index, 1957–59=100	105*	109r	105r	.....	.....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	73.3*	72.1*	73.2r	70.9*	71.1r
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	36.8*	33.1*	37.0r	35.0*	35.8r
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power consumption, index	435*	452*	417r	419*	409r
Industrial electric power consumption, index	406*	394*	383r	389*	389r
Crude oil production, index	106.5*	109.2*	105.7	109.2	109.1
Crude oil runs to stills, index	151	128	146	148	148
Industrial production in U.S., index	172	169	161	164	165
Texas industrial production—total index	180	170	173	175	173
Texas industrial production—manufacturing index	227	210	217	220	216
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index	270	250	253	256	250
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index	207	187	201	203	201
Texas mineral production, index	134	135	130	132	131
Average daily production per oil well	13.4	12.9	12.3	12.9	13.0
Construction authorized, index, 1957–59=100	113.9	95.9	100.7	112.3	105.5
Residential building, 1957–59=100	114.5	105.2	80.5	101.4	91.8
Nonresidential building, 1957–59=100	116.8	76.7	137.8	129.4	129.2
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910–14=100	262	262	243	254	245
Prices paid by farmers in U.S., unadjusted index, 1910–14=100	301	301	297	301	299
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers	87	87	82	84	82
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index	289	278	255	279	270
Bank debits, U.S., index	275	257	233	262	241
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
Loans (millions)	$ 3,162	$ 3,122	$ 2,922	$ 3,036	$ 2,876
Loans and investments (millions)	$ 5,139	$ 5,257	$ 4,693	$ 4,961	$ 4,517
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	$ 2,793	$ 2,785	$ 2,672	$ 2,751	$ 2,657
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands)	$ 88,735	$ 83,889	$ 83,379	$104,621	$104,020
Federal internal revenue receipts (thousands)	$155,418	$211,767	$151,191	$279,841	$260,162
LABOR					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	2,568.7*	2,553.7r	2,555.3r	2,543.5*	2,537.7r
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	488.6*	484.6r	487.8r	484.0*	491.1r
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	233.0*	230.2r	229.1r	229.2*	233.7r
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	255.6*	254.4r	258.7r	254.8*	257.4r
Average weekly hours (1957–59=100)—Manufacturing, index	100.7*	95.6r	99.5	99.7*	100.0
Average weekly earnings—Manufacturing, index	189.1*	177.1r	177.9	181.2*	175.8

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